

If after 3 years a child is in a school that fails—and by failing, that is defined by the State but essentially it is going to mean that school is not educating the children up to the standards to which the other schools in the community are educating their kids—if a child is in that school for 3 years, if you are a parent, you are pulling your hair out because for 3 years in a row you know your child has fallen behind because they are in a school that does not work. It has been designated as not working by the State or by the community.

What is your option under present law? Nothing. You have to stay in that school unless you happen to be wealthy enough to go to a private school. It is especially a problem for inner-city moms, single mothers raising kids in the inner city, where their kids are going to schools that are filled with drugs and violence, and they have more fear of their life than they have opportunity to learn. Those kids are trapped.

Under this bill, we propose something called supplemental services where, after 3 years in a failing school, a parent is going to have some authority of their own. They are going to be able to take a portion of the money which goes to title I and some other programs and take their child and get services outside the school system. They still have to stay in the public school, but they are going to get services out of the public school system to get their children up to speed academically.

They can go to Sylvan Learning Center, or the Catholic school across the street has a tutorial program in math, they can do that. It will be the parent's discretion to get decent support services. That is going to be a good change for a lot of parents. It is going to be an opportunity for a lot of parents.

There is a lot of good in this bill directed at trying to give low-income kids a better break and a better chance. But the surest and fastest way to undermine the purposes of this bill is to subject it to the cookie-cutter event and to what I think would be a nationalization of that, of requiring comparability from school district to school district to be asserted as a precondition of whether or not you get Federal funds or a portion of Federal funds.

Obviously, I think this amendment represents a very significant undermining of the President's proposal and the agreement we reached through literally hours of intense and very constructive negotiation.

Madam President, I thank you for your courtesy. I especially thank the staff for their courtesy. I yield the floor.

DEDICATION OF THE D-DAY MEMORIAL IN BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today along with Senator GEORGE ALLEN and two Members of the House, Representatives BOB GOODLATTE and

VIRGIL GOODE, to place in today's RECORD a moving speech delivered by President George W. Bush in recognition of the 57th anniversary of the historic landing by U.S. and Allied Forces on the beaches of Normandy, France.

The Commonwealth of Virginia was honored when the President selected the small town of Bedford, where a magnificent memorial has just been completed in honor of the extraordinary bravery and sacrifice of the military men and women at Normandy, as the site to deliver this very important speech.

This memorial will serve as an eternal salute to those who so bravely and selflessly fought for freedom. It is often said that June 6, 1944, D-Day, forever changed the course of history. So it is only fitting that such a magnificent structure be erected to remind future generations of that epic chapter in the long European struggle to restore freedom.

The citizens of and soldiers from Bedford earned a unique, but tragic place in history that day. In 1941, the 29th Infantry Division, a National Guard division, was mobilized largely with citizen-soldiers from Virginia and Maryland. Although the division changed over three years, by D-Day, many Virginians took part in the Normandy landing.

The 29th Division's 116th Infantry mounted the first wave together with the 1st Division's 16th Infantry Regiment. They suffered extraordinary casualties. The State of Virginia sustained nearly 800 casualties during the overall landing sequences.

The Bedford National Guard component had formed "A" Company of the 116th and by D-Day, 35 Bedford soldiers were still in the 170-man unit. Nineteen of those young men gave their lives in the first assault wave, and several more died shortly thereafter from wounds. The devastating loss of these young men from a small town of 3,200 left Bedford with the highest per-capita loss on D-Day from any single community not only in Virginia, but the entire United States.

Bedford is a living example of our Nation's many communities who share a common heritage of "Homefront" roles, sacrifices and stories. This community and its citizens serve as a particularly fitting home to this national memorial in recognition of all who participated in this battle and their loved ones back in the United States.

Today's dedication of the National D-Day Memorial was a truly moving ceremony that will long be remembered by those in attendance and those who viewed it by television. The President delivered thoughtful, heartfelt words, truly befitting this solemn, reverent day. On behalf of the Virginian delegation, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the President's remarks be printed in the RECORD for all America to share.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL D-DAY MEMORIAL

The President. Thank you all very much. At ease. And be seated. Thank you for that warm welcome. Governor Gilmore, thank you so very much for your friendship and your leadership here in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Lt. Governor Hager and Attorney General Earley, thank you, as well, for your hospitality.

I'm honored to be traveling today with Secretary Principi, Veterans Affairs Department. I'm honored to be traveling today with two fantastic United States Senators from the Commonwealth of Virginia, Senator Warner and Senator Allen. (Applause.) Congressman Goode and Goodlatte are here, as well. Thank you for your presence. The Ambassador from France—it's a pleasure to see him, and thank you for your kind words. Delegate Putney, Chaplain Sessions, Bob Slaughter, Richard Burrow, distinguished guests, and my fellow Americans.

I'm honored to be here today to dedicate this memorial. And this is a proud day for the people of Virginia, and for the people of the United States. I'm honored to share it with you, on behalf of millions of Americans.

We have many World War II and D-Day veterans with us today, and we're honored by your presence. We appreciate your example, and thank you for coming. And let it be recorded we're joined by one of the most distinguished of them all—a man who arrived at Normandy by glider with the 82nd Airborne Division; a man who serves America to this very hour. Please welcome Major General Strom Thurmond. (Applause.)

You have raised a fitting memorial to D-Day, and you have put it in just the right place—not on a battlefield of war, but in a small Virginia town, a place like so many others that were home to the men and women who help liberate a continent.

Our presence here, 57 years removed from that event, gives testimony to how much was gained and how much was lost. What was gained that first day was a beach, and then a village, and then a country. And in time, all of Western Europe would be freed from fascism and its armies.

The achievement of Operation Overlord is nearly impossible to overstate, in its consequences for our own lives and the life of the world. Free societies in Europe can be traced to the first footprints on the first beach on June 6, 1944. What was lost on D-Day we can never measure and never forget.

When the day was over, America and her allies had lost at least 2,500 of the bravest men ever to wear a uniform. Many thousands more would die on the days that followed. They scaled towering cliffs, looking straight up into enemy fire. They dropped into grassy fields sown with land mines. They overran machine gun nests hidden everywhere, punched through walls of barbed wire, overtook bunkers of concrete and steel. The great journalist Ernie Pyle said, "It seemed to me a pure miracle that we ever too the beach at all. The advantages were all theirs, the disadvantages all ours." "And yet," said Pyle, "we got on."

A father and his son both fell during Operation Overlord. So did 33 pairs of brothers—including a boy having the same name as his hometown, Bedford T. Hoback, and his brother Raymond. Their sister, Lucille, is with us today. She has recalled that Raymond was offered an early discharge for health reasons, but he turned it down. "He didn't want to leave his brother," she remembers. "He had come over with him and he was going to stay with him." Both were killed on D-Day. The only trace of Raymond Hoback was his Bible, found in the sand. Their mother asked that Bedford be laid to

rest in France with Raymond, so that her sons might always be together.

Perhaps some of you knew Gordon White, Sr. He died here just a few years ago, at the age of 95, the last living parent of a soldier who died on D-Day. His boy, Henry, loved his days on the family farm, and was especially fond of a workhorse named Major. Family members recall how Gordon just couldn't let go of Henry's old horse, and he never did. For 25 years after the war, Major was cherished by Gordon White as a last link to his son, and a link to another life.

Upon this beautiful town fell the heaviest share of American losses on D-Day—19 men from a community of 3,200, four more afterwards. When people come here, it is important to see the town as the monument itself. Here were the images these soldiers carried with them, and the thought of when they were afraid. This is the place they left behind. And here was the life they dreamed of returning to. They did not yearn to be heroes. They yearned for those long summer nights again, and harvest time, and paydays. They wanted to see Mom and Dad again, and hold their sweethearts or wives, or for one young man who lived here, to see that baby girl born while he was away.

Bedford has a special place in our history. But there were neighborhoods like these all over America, from the smallest villages to the greatest cities. Somehow they all produced a generation of young men and women who, on a date certain, gathered and advanced as one, and changed the course of history. Whatever it is about America that has given us such citizens, it is the greatest quality we have, and may it never leave us.

In some ways, modern society is very different from the nation that the men and women of D-Day knew, and it is sometimes fashionable to take a cynical view of the world. But when the calendar reads the 6th of June, such opinions are better left unspoken. No one who has heard and read about the events of D-Day could possibly remain a cynic. Army Private Andy Rooney was there to survey the aftermath. A lifetime later he would write, "If you think the world is selfish and rotten, go to the cemetery at Colleville overlooking Omaha Beach. See what one group of men did for another on D-Day, June 6, 1944."

Fifty-three hundred ships and landing craft; 1,500 tanks; 12,000 airplanes. But in the end, it came down to this: scared and brave kids by the thousands who kept fighting, and kept climbing, and carried out General Eisenhower's order of the day—nothing short of complete victory.

For us, nearly six decades later, the order of the day is gratitude. Today we give thanks for all that was gained on the beaches of Normandy. We remember what was lost, with respect, admiration and love.

The great enemies of that era have vanished. And it is one of history's remarkable turns that so many young men from the new world would cross the sea to help liberate the old. Beyond the peaceful beaches and quiet cemeteries lies a Europe whole and free—a continent of democratic governments and people more free and hopeful than ever before. This freedom and these hopes are what the heroes of D-Day fought and died for. And these, in the end, are the greatest monuments of all to the sacrifices made that day.

When I go to Europe next week, I will reaffirm the ties that bind our nations in a common destiny. These are the ties of friendship and hard experiences. They have seen our nations through a World War and a Cold War. Our shared values and experiences must guide us now in our continued partnership, and in leading the peaceful democratic revolution that continues to this day.

We have learned that when there is conflict in Europe, America is affected, and cannot stand by. We have learned, as well, in the years since the war that America gains when Europe is united and peaceful.

Fifty-seven years ago today, America and the nations of Europe formed a bond that has never been broken. And all of us incurred a debt that can never be repaid. Today, as America dedicates our D-Day Memorial, we pray that our country will always be worthy of the courage that delivered us from evil, and saved the free world.

God bless America. And God bless the World War II generation. (Applause.)

SENATE QUARTERLY MAIL COSTS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, in accordance with section 318 of Public Law 101-520 is amended by Public Law 103-283, I have submitted the frank mail allocations made to each Senator from the appropriations for official mail expenses and a summary tabulation of Senate mass mail costs for the fourth quarter of FY 2000 to be printed in the RECORD. The official mail allocations are for franked mail expenses only, and therefore are unrelated to the mass mail expenditure totals. The fourth quarter of FY 2000 covers the period of July 1, 2000 through September 30, 2000. The official mail allocations are available for franked mail costs, as stipulated in Public Law 106-57, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2000.

Also, in accordance with section 318 of Public Law 101-520 as amended by Public Law 103-283, I have submitted the frank mail allocations made to each Senator from the appropriations for official mail expenses and a summary tabulation of Senate mass mail costs for the first quarter of FY 2001 to be printed in the RECORD. The official mail allocations are for franked mail expenses only, and therefore are unrelated to the mass mail expenditure totals. The first quarter of FY 2001 covers the period of October 1, 2000 through December 31, 2000. The official mail allocations are available for franked mail costs, as stipulated in Public Law 106-554, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2001.

Finally, in accordance with section 318 of Public Law 101-520 as amended by Public Law 103-283, I have submitted the frank mail allocations made to each Senator from the appropriations for official mail expenses and a summary tabulation of Senate mass mail costs for the second quarter of FY 2001 to be printed in the RECORD. The official mail allocations are for franked mail expenses only, and therefore are unrelated to the mass mail expenditure totals. The first quarter of FY 2001 covers the period of January 1, 2001 through March 31, 2001. The official mail allocations are available for franked mail costs, as stipulated in Public Law 106-554, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2001.

I ask unanimous consent that the material be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senators	FY2000 official mail allocation	Senate quarterly mass mail volumes and costs for the quarter ending 09/30/00			
		Total pieces	Pieces per capita	Total cost	Cost per capita
Abraham	\$114,766				
Akaka	35,277				
Allard	65,146				
Ashcroft	79,102				
Baucus	34,375				
Bayh	80,377				
Bennett	42,413				
Biden	32,277				
Bingaman	42,547				
Bond	79,102				
Boxer	305,476				
Breaux	66,941				
Brownback	50,118				
Bryan	43,209	45,000	0.03745	\$8,489.91	\$0.00707
Bunning	63,969				
Burns	34,375	277,250	0.34697	51,069.94	0.06391
Byrd	43,239				
Campbell	65,146				
Chafee, Lincoln ..	34,703	228,500	0.22771	38,982.46	0.03885
Cleland	97,682				
Cochran	51,320				
Collins	38,329				
Conrad	31,320	28,450	0.04454	5,168.31	0.00809
Coverdell	97,682				
Craig	36,491				
Crapo	36,491				
Daschle	32,185				
DeWine	131,970	2,200	0.00020	1,748.35	0.00016
Dodd	56,424				
Domenici	42,547				
Dorgan	31,320				
Durbin	130,125				
Edwards	103,736				
Enzi	30,044				
Feingold	74,483				
Feinstein	305,476				
Fitzgerald	130,125				
Frist	78,239				
Gorton	81,115				
Graham	185,464				
Gramm	205,051				
Grams	69,241				
Grassley	52,904				
Gregg	36,828				
Hagel	40,964				
Harkin	52,904	656	0.00024	615.98	0.00022
Hatch	42,413				
Helms	103,736				
Hollings	62,273				
Hutchinson	51,203				
Hutchison	205,051				
Ihofe	58,884				
Inouye	35,277				
Jeffords	31,251	147,794	0.26262	24,492.63	0.04352
Johnson	32,185	114,000	0.16379	49,572.55	0.07122
Kennedy	82,915				
Kerrey	40,964				
Kerry	82,915				
Kohl	74,483				
Kyl	71,855				
Landrieu	66,941				
Lautenberg	97,508				
Leahy	31,251	5,104	0.00907	1,638.80	0.00291
Levin	114,766				
Lieberman	56,424				
Lincoln	51,203	375	0.00016	81.76	0.00003
Lott	51,320				
Lugar	80,377	14,541	0.00262	2,816.87	0.00051
Mack	185,464				
McCain	71,855				
McConnell	63,969				
Mikulski	73,160				
Miller					
Moynihan	184,012	294,000	0.01634	53,488.33	0.00297
Murkowski	31,184				
Murray	81,115	10,693	0.00220	2,147.99	0.00044
Nickles	58,884				
Reed	34,703				
Reid	43,209	45,000	0.03745	7,999.35	0.00666
Robb	89,627				
Roberts	50,118				
Rockefeller	43,239	202,700	0.11302	28,032.95	0.01563
Roth	32,277				
Santorum	139,016	31,597	0.00266	25,491.53	0.00215
Sarbanes	73,160				
Schumer	184,012				
Sessions	68,176	12,904	0.00319	12,026.53	0.00298
Shelby	68,176				
Smith, Gordon ..	58,557				
Smith, Robert ..	36,828				
Snowe	38,329				
Specter	139,016				
Stevens	31,184				
Thomas	30,044				
Thompson	78,239				
Thurmond	62,273				
Torricelli	97,508	149,235	0.01926	117,141.16	0.01512
Voinovich	131,970				
Warner	89,627				
Wellstone	69,241				
Wyden	58,557				
Totals	7,594,942	1,609,999	1.28949	431,005.04	0.28244